

URGE CHILD BUREAU

Distinguished Delegation Attends Committee Hearing.

ASK PASSAGE OF PARSONS BILL

Judge Lindsey, Founder of Juvenile Court in Denver, Tells of Necessity of Government Agency—T. F. Walsh Praises Children as Basic Commodity on Which Future Depends.

"Children are the basic commodity upon which the future welfare and prosperity of the United States depends," declared Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado millionaire, at a hearing yesterday before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, which had up for consideration the Parsons bill providing for the creation of a children's bureau in the Department of the Interior.

Strong in numbers and distinguished in personnel was the delegation that appeared to urge favorable action on the Parsons bill.

In addition to Mr. Walsh, there were present Representatives Parsons and Bennett, of New York; Samuel McCune Lindsey, of Columbia University; Judge Julian Mack, of the Juvenile Court of Chicago; Judge Ben R. Lindsey, of the Juvenile Court of Denver; Judge W. R. Fagin, of the Juvenile Court of Birmingham, Ala.; Ellen Spencer Mussey, of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and committees representing the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Council of Jewish Women.

Most of these present had taken part here in the Conference on Dependent Children convened by President Roosevelt.

No Government Agency.

The fact that the government has no agency to collect information on all phases of child life was condemned by all the speakers, who were presented to the committee by Representative Parsons.

Representative Bennett, who is a member of the immigration commission that went abroad last year, said the United States was doing very little compared with France and other countries to study the problem involved in the presence of dependent children in the land.

Judge Mack declared that while he was a Democrat and believed in State's rights, this was a question that should be given consideration by the Federal government.

Embarrassed by Foreign Request.

Judge Lindsey, of Denver, well known throughout the country, said:

"I had to blush with shame when a number of foreign countries, including Japan, wrote to me for information regarding the treatment of child life here, because I was forced to reply that my government paid no attention to it."

Judge Fagin declared that sending children to jail, as was done under present conditions, meant nothing more or less than compulsory education in criminology.

"I am proud of two things in Colorado," said Thomas F. Walsh. "One is our Juvenile Court and the other our bureau for the protection of children and animals."

CHIEF WILKIE TESTIFIES.

Tells of Secret Service Work at House Committee Hearing.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the Secret Service, was subjected to a grueling cross-examination by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday.

It was learned that two important facts were developed from Chief Wilkie's testimony. First, that when nine Secret Service agents were dismissed from that branch of the government last year as a result of the limitations placed upon its activities by Congress the Secret Service of the Department of Justice was enlarged. In other words, the nine Secret Service agents of the Treasury, despite the Congressional prohibition, were added to the Secret Service of the Department of Justice. The latter department, it was brought out, now employs thirty-four men in its Secret Service.

Chief Wilkie testified that during the hard times of the past year or so counterfeiting has materially increased. For this reason he urged, that the appropriation for the maintenance of the Secret Service of the Treasury be fixed at \$15,000 instead of \$15,000, as at present.

PRINGLE AGAIN NAMED.

President Insistent that the Labor Leader Be Made Appraiser.

The President again sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of John D. Pringle, editor of a labor newspaper in Pittsburgh. The nomination was submitted earlier in the session, but because of local opposition from Senator Knox and the Representatives in the House, the President withdrew it. It is understood the President has compelled the withdrawal of the opposition.

Pringle was one of the leaders of organized labor who opposed Gompers and came out for Taft in the campaign. The President was pleased and asked him to pick out an office. Mr. Pringle named the appraisership.

The other two labor leaders who declared against Gompers and for Mr. Taft have been rewarded with office and are now drawing salary. They are S. Donnelly, of New York, who was made Public Printer, and Daniel J. Keefe, of Detroit, who is Commissioner General of Immigration.

Foreign Vessels Restricted.

According to the terms of a bill introduced by Senator Piles, of Washington, yesterday, foreign vessels will be restricted from transporting passengers from or to the United States or Alaska by way of foreign ports. The penalty imposed for violation of the law shall be \$200 for each person so transported.

Pledges for District Estimates.

Gen. George H. Harries, vice president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, appeared before the Senate Committee on District Appropriations yesterday in the interest of the District Militia.

The committee expects to submit its report to the Senate in a few days.

Amends Liquor Law.

Representative Sims, of Tennessee, introduced a bill in the House yesterday amending the law regulating the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia so that provisions of section 5 of the Act of March 3, 1893 be extended to cover tenants in flats or apartment houses.

Always the Same.

Tharp's Berkeley Rye

812 F Street N. W. Phone Main 1141. Special Private Delivery.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at noon. Senator Martin introduced two bills for improving the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay. Senator Rayner presented a bill to allow the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railway to extend its tracks into the city.

HOUSE.

House convened at noon. Speech of Representative Willett expunged from Record. House discusses Post-office appropriation bill. Mr. Bland introduced regulating sale of liquor in the District.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock until noon today.

MURDOCK BLAMES SYSTEM

Tells of Extravagances that Cannot Be Remedied.

Refers to Act Authorizing Immigration Commission with No Limit of Expenditure.

To illustrate what he described as the impossibility of an ordinary member of the House remedying a generally recognized abuse by legislation, Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas, yesterday called the attention of the House to a few concrete cases which interested his hearers, and none of which he said had been published.

One of them was the Commission authorized by the immigration act of 1907. It had no length of days fixed by the act, he said, and no limit of expenditure save its own discretion. In the two years of its existence its expenditures had amounted to \$38,000. To one of its employees, doing Secret Service work, it paid in a month of thirty days, \$70, besides traveling expenses.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, a member of the Commission, defended this particular expenditure on the grounds that the man earned as much and more in private employment, and that his work would result in a saving of \$100,000 a year to the government in addition to virtually putting a stop to smuggling of Chinese on the southern border.

"Another case was the payment of \$1,000 a year to H. R. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad, as a mail messenger. The company had asked for extra compensation from both Canada and the United States for carrying the mail over its Niagara River bridge. Canada had refused, said Mr. Murdock, but for twenty-three years the United States had paid this \$1,000 a year."

"A mail messenger," explained Mr. Murdock, "is a man who carries the mail, under no interpretation of the law can mail messenger service be a railway postal route."

None of these abuses, Mr. Murdock contended, could be remedied by legislation proposed by himself or any other member not a chairman of a committee reporting an appropriation bill, unless a suppliant be secured the permission of the chairman or the Speaker. He said he declined to lower the dignity of the Representative capacity of a Member of the House by begging.

HOUSE BLOTS WILLETT SPEECH

Criticisms of the President Expunged from the Record.

New York Member Urges Committee that He Was Entirely Within His Rights.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by an overwhelming vote, ordered that the speech of Representative Willett, in which the President was severely arraigned, be expunged from the record. While nearly every vote in favor of the action came from the Republican side, the Democrats did not vote in opposition.

In making the report the committee which was appointed to recommend action on the speech said that the remarks concerning the President were not justified by any consideration of the constitutional duties or powers of the House; that they transcend proper limits of criticism in debate; that they are destructive of that courtesy, respect, and dignity which ought to be preserved, and that they ought not to remain in the permanent official record of the proceedings of the House.

The committee said that it was impossible to take out any particular part of the speech, and then suggested that it be stricken from the record in its entirety. A letter from Mr. Willett was appended to the report of the committee. It said, in part:

"It is my serious and earnest contention that I was entirely within my rights to make the speech, under the order of general debate, and in availing myself of the freedom of debate and the uniformity recognized in the discussion of the House, and the established custom and practice of the House, and did in no wise transcend the rules of the House as they have always heretofore been understood by the members of the House."

"It will serve no useful purpose for me to cite numerous instances where personal reference has been made by members to nonmembers, members to members, and members to the Chief Executive in the course of debate in language taken separately or collectively infinitely stronger than my own—this committee is composed of members of long service in this House—and a citation of cases is unnecessary."

"Freedom of speech has always been held so sacred that the utmost latitude has been allowed in debate, and I respectfully submit that to strike my speech from the record in this instance will establish a precedent extremely dangerous, because it will mean in the light of past precedents that the House has at last surrendered to the proposition that no member can discuss any subject, the discussion of which happens to displease the majority."

Bacon Confirmed.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday reported favorably on the nomination of Robert Bacon for Secretary of State, and John Callan O'Laughlin, for Assistant Secretary of State. The Senate confirmed the nominations promptly after going into executive session.

Perkins Seeks Information.

Senator Perkins, of California, yesterday submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the service rendered by the United States troops during the San Francisco earthquake.

Gen. Black Submits Report.

In his annual report to Congress regarding the expenditures of the United States Civil Service Commission, for travel of employees on official business, John C. Black, president, states that \$2,347 was spent for that purpose last year.

TREATY IS HELD UP

Senate Discusses Canadian Pact Without Result.

EXECUTIVE SESSION 4 HOURS

Insurgents Again Join Forces with Democrats and Republican Leaders, After Three Attempts, Obtain Secret Session by Narrow Margin. Teller Opposes the Agreement.

For four hours the Senate remained in executive session yesterday, and when adjournment was taken at 5 o'clock, no agreement had been reached regarding the treaty between the United States and Canada regarding the boundary waters.

The treaty was signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador James Bryce early Monday, and was transmitted by President Roosevelt to the Senate the same day for ratification.

Realizing the importance of speedy action Senator Cullum and Lodge urged its consideration on Monday when executive session was called, but no discussion was had, because of the absence of several members whose States are liable to be affected by the pact.

The Senate had been in session but one hour yesterday when Mr. Cullum moved that an executive session be in order. By a viva voce vote his motion was defeated.

A few minutes elapsed when the Illinoisan again asked for an executive session. Senator Fulton objected, and asked that the omnibus claims bill be laid before the Senate for consideration. He was supported in his plea by the Democratic members who hope to pass this measure before March 4. When a division was asked Mr. Cullum's motion was again overruled.

Reasons Given in Letter.

Then it was that Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, made a last desperate attempt to obtain an executive session, and he called for a yea and nay vote on Mr. Cullum's proposition.

The younger element of the Republicans, including Senators Bourne, Burkett, Cummins, Brown, Nixon, and La Follette again allied their forces with the Democrats and when the final result was read the vote stood 40 in the affirmative and 31 opposed to the motion.

The Republican leaders appeared anxious while the roll was being called and it was by the narrowest margin that "majority" was not humiliated in defeat.

Mr. Lodge's measure was saved by the fact that the six Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee supported him. Had the Democrats voted on party lines the opposition would have voted only 25 votes, while the combined forces of the insurgents would have polled 35, and refused the executive session, a thing unusual in the Senate.

The doors had hardly been closed at 1 o'clock when Senator Teller obtained the floor and spoke at length in opposition to the treaty. The Senator from Colorado was the principal speaker and he wanted greater restrictions as to the use and diversions of waters of the Great Lakes, fearing the effect, if this were not done, upon the lake levels which might destroy the plan for a lakes-to-the-sea waterway.

Other speakers in opposition were Senators William Alden Smith, of Michigan, and Nelson B. Heyburn, of Idaho. Senators Lodge and Frye defended the treaty.

When 5 o'clock arrived and there was little sign of reaching a vote the question of ratification the measure went over.

PASSES POST-OFFICE BILL.

Measure Carries an Increase of \$12,000,000 for Current Year.

The House yesterday passed the post-office appropriation bill for 1909-10. It carries the largest amount of any of the great supply bills of the government, the total in the bill of yesterday being in round numbers \$24,000,000.

This is an increase of nearly \$12,000,000 over the appropriation for the current year. Only two-twenty years ago the postal expenditures reached not quite \$9,000,000. The bill is usually the subject of attack by members having large bodies of postal employees in their district, who seek to increase the appropriation for them. And yesterday various objections were made to this end, but, in the main, they proved futile. One exception was an increase of salary of 600 clerks in the second class offices from \$1,000 to \$1,100, proposed by Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts. After a spirited debate on the alleged discrimination against clerks in second class offices, the amendment was adopted—71 to 60.

Board of Naval Visitors.

Vice President Fairbanks yesterday named Senators Burrows, of Michigan, and Tillman, of South Carolina, as members of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis.

HIS JOKE FAILED.

Voting Contest for "Meanest Man" Brought Indecision.

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 27.—For conducting a voting contest to determine the meanest man in Mount Vernon, Milton Friedberg, who keeps a cigar store in that city, has been fined \$5 by County Judge Platt to-day and given a warning. Friedberg was living in Astoria, but does business in Mount Vernon, placed a placard in his window inviting people to "come in and vote for the meanest man in Mount Vernon."

This was followed by a list of names containing, among others, that of the mayor, the chief of police, and other well-known respectable citizens, each followed by a number signifying the number of votes received so far. He was notified to stop the voting and take the sign out of the window, but refused to do so. An indictment for libel followed.

When arraigned yesterday afternoon he pleaded guilty, but claimed that he did not know he was violating any law. The sentence followed, and he was warned not to try anything of the kind again or it would go hard with him.

FOR Asthma

Difficult Breathing

USE Omega Oil

Pour a teaspoonful of Omega Oil in a cup of boiling water, hold the mouth and nose close to the cup, and inhale the rising steam. Also rub the throat and chest with the Oil. It gives quick relief. 10c., 25c., 50c.

QUIETUS ON BROWNSVILLE.

Bill Said to Meet Approval of Foraker and Roosevelt Framed.

No more will heated Brownsville debates be heard in the stately Senate Chamber.

The pleas of Senator Foraker for the discharged negro soldiers and the ardent defenses of President Roosevelt's action in retrieving a wounded city's honor are to be things of the past.

Senate leaders announced yesterday that a bill, suitable both to the Ohio Senator and the administration, had been drafted which seems destined to end the long-drawn-out discussion.

The measure provides for the appointment of a commission of general officers to consider applications of the discharged troops for re-enlistment. The conclusions of the commission are to be submitted to the War Department for consideration and approval.

Although the bill has not yet been made public, it is understood that in the event the commission should be so constituted to connect the applicant with the Brownsville affair he is to be restored to service in the army.

CANNOT CHANGE WAR RECORD

President Sends Special Message Vetoing Congress Bill.

Declares It Would Give Unwarranted Favor and Also Set Bad Precedent.

The President yesterday sent a special message to the House of Representatives vetoing the bill passed January 15 providing for a correction in the military record of John H. Layne, formerly a private in Company G, Nineteenth Infantry, during the war with Spain.

Layne was injured at Ponce, Porto Rico, while volunteering to help save government stores, which were about to be washed away by a rapidly rising stream.

It was the purpose of the bill to change the record to read: "discharged by reason of injuries incurred in line of duty," instead of "discharged by favor."

The President said the bill was highly objectionable because it proposed to alter the historical records of the War Department and also conferred a favor, without any warrant, upon one special individual not entitled to such favor.

"It would establish a demoralizing and vicious precedent if enacted into law," said the message.

WOULD MOVE MAINE WRECK

President Sends Special Message to Congress Asking Appropriation.

Acts on Advice of Gov. Magoon, Who Points Out Damages to Navigation.

The President sent a special message to Congress yesterday urging the appropriation of money for the removal of the wreck of the battle ship Maine from Havana Harbor.

The message said: "Gov. Magoon, on the eve of leaving Cuba, has expressed the hope that the wreck of the battle ship Maine be removed from the harbor of Havana. I trust Congress will see the wisdom of this suggestion and provide for the removal of the Maine."

"We should not allow the wreck of this historic ship to remain as a possible danger to the navigation in Havana Harbor, for this is wise from no standpoint."

"An appropriation should be made for the removal."

LOEB WILL HAVE A PLACE.

Secretary May Be Assistant U. S. Treasurer in New York.

The strong probability was established yesterday that William Loeb, Jr., of Albany, for the last six years Secretary to the President, will be appointed to an office in the Taft administration.

Mr. Loeb has lately been considered in connection with the office of Collector of Customs at the port of New York, and also as the next postmaster of New York.

The latter suggestion, however, is that he will be appointed assistant treasurer of the United States at New York. Since it became fairly well settled that the nomination of George S. Terry to be assistant treasury will be withdrawn from the Senate by the President on account of the opposition to his appointment, it seems highly probable that Mr. Loeb will be named for the office.

BELMONT HAS APPENDICITIS.

Undergoes Operation, but is in No Danger.

New York, Jan. 27.—August Belmont was operated on to-day for what his surgeon, Dr. W. B. Coley, called "internal appendicitis." The operation was performed in the General Memorial Hospital. Mr. Belmont will be detained at the hospital for two or three weeks, pending his recovery. Mr. Belmont, it was said to-day, is in no danger whatever.

The disease was not of an acute nature. Dr. Coley said Mr. Belmont had been planning to undergo the operation for several weeks, and underwent it rather as a measure of prevention than a cure.

To-day's operation has nothing to do with that which was performed upon Mr. Belmont three years ago, according to Dr. Coley. At that time Mr. Belmont was operated upon for hernia of both sides. It appears that he had been born with hernia of one side, and that hernia on the other side had developed after an accident in a polo game, in which his pony had stumbled, throwing him violently against the saddle pommel and injuring his abdominal muscles.

MANY ASSIST PRISONER.

One Hundred Witnesses Make Journey to Testify.

New York, Jan. 27.—Thomas McAtee, of Mahanoy Plane, Pa., who was arrested on a charge of attempted burglary on December 18, by Edward Reardon, formerly a process server in District Attorney Jerome's office, was placed on to-day.

One hundred or more of the most prominent citizens of his home town came to New York to testify to his good character. Father Hogan, of the Church of the Holy Rosary in Mahanoy Plane, who has been uniting in his efforts to interest the local clergy of the Catholic Church in McAtee's behalf, said a front seat in the court room when the trial began before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions.

The first witness in the trial will be called to-morrow.

Is Elected to U. S. Senate.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 27.—The general assembly of South Carolina, to-day in joint session, elected E. D. Smith, United States Senator to succeed Senator Frank B. Gary, whose term expires on March 4.

NEW PANAMA PLANS

Bill Reported Abolishes the Executive Commission.

MANY CHANGES IN JUDICIARY

Provision is Made for One Instead of Three District Courts on the Canal Zone—Leasholds on Public Lands Are Extended from Five to Twenty-five Years.

The executive commission now administering the affairs of the Panama Canal is abolished in a bill reported to the House yesterday by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

To perform the purely administrative work incident to the construction of the waterway the appointment of a governor and director is authorized, these officials to relieve the Chief Engineer actually engaged in building the canal of a large burden of responsibility that does not properly attach to his office.

The measure proposes important modifications in the judiciary system now established at Panama, and also changes the methods under which public land is now disposed of under orders of the President.

Administration of government in the Canal Zone in the bill is intrusted in the first instance to the President. He is empowered to exercise it through such officials as he may select for the purpose, the bill providing for the appointment of a director of works and a governor, although the President, in his discretion, may consolidate the office of director with that of engineer-in-chief.

President to Fix Salaries.

The salaries of the officials appointed by the President in succession to the present commission, are to be fixed by the President pending further action by Congress. The abolishment of the commission and the substitution for it of officers who will take care of the administrative work, while the chief engineer looks after the work of construction, will, in the opinion of the committee, centralize responsibility, and promote unity and harmony of action.

The bill follows existing law in defining the limits of the Canal Zone, and ratifies all the acts heretofore performed on the isthmus by the so-called defects government.

Provides One Court.

Provision is made for one instead of three district courts in the Canal Zone. Appeals from decisions of such court to the Fifth Judicial Circuit at New Orleans are authorized. Under present conditions the district courts in Panama are courts of last resort. In a capital case brought up from the Canal Zone a year ago, the United States Supreme Court held that it could not entertain the appeal because there was no law providing for such appeals. To avoid this anomalous condition the bill provides a method of appeal from decisions of the proposed Canal Zone District Court.

In the disposal of public lands on the Canal strip leasholds are extended to twenty-five years instead of five years as at present, such leasholds to be limited to a maximum of fifty hectares of land.

ELECTION IN DOUBT.

Contest Likely in Missouri Over the Office of Lieutenant Governor.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—The election of Missouri's lieutenant governor depends on 25 ballots of St. Louis' Nineteenth ward, twelfth precinct, rejected by Democratic members of the legislature's joint recount committee, because the precinct's Democratic election judge, Bernard McGovern, signed the ballots "Mc."

"He testified to-day he did so by consent of the other election officers to break the voters' blockade."

Ex-Gov. Folk in a signed statement says: "All honest ballots should be accepted regardless of technicalities. Any other course would prove disastrous to those responsible for it. The legislature does not decide this contest as partisans."

MILLIONS IN BENEFITS.

Pennsylvania \$25,617,235 in Twenty-three Years in Relief Funds.

Reports received at the general office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Philadelphia, show that the sum of \$25,617,235 has been paid in benefits by the relief departments of the Pennsylvania system in the last twenty-three years. Of this amount, \$18,245,652 went to members, who through illness or accident, were unable to work. The remainder, \$7,371,583, has been paid to the families of members who have died.

On the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, in December, \$2,547,690 were paid to members who were incapacitated for work. The sum of \$4,578,457 was paid to families of members who died. On the Pennsylvania lines west, \$2,642,500 were paid to members unable to work, and \$18,990 to families of members who died. The total payments for the month were \$150,666.47.

Since the organization of the relief department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on February 15, 1886, there have been paid to families of members who have died, \$2,885,232.32, and to members unable to work, \$1,105,302.63, a total of \$3,990,534.95. Since July 1, 1889, when the relief fund of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh was established, the sum of \$4,119,923.29 has been paid to members unable to work, and \$2,804,544.41 to families of members who have died, a total of \$6,924,467.70.

NINE PEARLS IN ONE OYSTER.

Record Find by Employee Will Net Good Sum.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 27.—Nine large pearls in one oyster is the record find to-day by George Garrahan, an oyster opener employed in this city by Frank J. Hemingway. The largest of the nine is as big as the end of an ordinary lead pencil.

Some of them are bell-shaped, others apple-shaped. They are expected to bring a good price. Garrahan has been an oyster opener for many years, but the find is the largest he has ever made.

Betting on Checkers Barred.

New Orleans, Jan. 27.—The movement against gambling in the South has reached its acme in Esthwood, La., where the city courts have just amended the anti-gambling ordinance to include checkers and dominoes as among the prohibited games of chance. Any betting on checkers and dominoes, or prize on profit of any kind at these games, is punished by fines and imprisonment.

To Absorb Mexican Central.

Mexico City, Jan. 27.—It is reported on trustworthy authority that the physical merger of the Mexican Central into the National Railways of Mexico will take place February 1. It is stated in this connection, that President S. M. Felton will retire from the Mexican Central on that date, and become identified with the Harriman interests in a high position.

Everything for Everybody

Haines'
FIFTY STYLES IN ONE

Pa. Ave. and 8th St. Southeast

THURSDAY SPECIALS

Worth Coming from Any Distance to Secure.

500 pairs of Women's Imported Sample Hose in tan and black, silk embroidered; 50c and 75c values. 3 pairs for \$1.00, or a pair.....	12½c Outings, a yard.....	63c
500 pairs of Women's Imported Sample Hose in tan and black, silk embroidered; 25c and 35c kind. 3 pairs for 50c, or a pair.....	12½c 12-4 Australian Wool Blankets.....	\$1.60
15c Linen Huck Towels.....	Men's 5c Suspender, a pair.....	10c
\$5 to \$9 All-wool Blankets.....	Sizes 5 to 8, a pair.....	50c
25c 4x5½-inch Pillow Cases.....	Sizes 8½ to 11, a pair.....	\$1.25
25c 5-4 Table Oilcloth, a yard.....	Sizes 11½ to 12, a pair.....	\$1.40
15c Infants' 5c Soft Sole Shoes.....	\$1.00 Bedspreads, choice.....	60c
12½c Flannellette, a yard.....	12½c Glass Toweling, a yard.....	6c
10c Flannellette, a yard.....	75c	